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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned. they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Local News.—The City and Suburban News Bur-of the United Purse and New York Associate Purse is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All informat and documents for public use instantly dissemina to the press of the whole country.

The Debt-paying Dollar.

The financial plank of the platform adopted by the Ohio Democracy, last Wednesday. is regarded by silverites and anti-silverites allke as supporting the present gold standand, but there is an unpleasant defect in its language. It reads thus:

"We hold to the use of both gold and silver as th standard money of the country and to coin both gold and sliver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of comage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or he adjusted by international agreement or by such safe legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals an the equal power of every dollar at all times in the payment of debts, and we demand that the paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable i ·uch coin.

The National Democratic platform of 1802, of which the above is carelessly accepted as a copy, contains, in addition, a declaration for the equal power of every dolfar at all times " in the markets," which the Ohio platform omits.

Legislation can make any kind of a dollar of equal power "in the payment of debts" with every other dollar. All through the war and for many years afterward it made a paper dollar worth from 40 to 75 cents, according to the fluctuations of the day, just as good for debt-paving purposes as coin. Silver dollars, coined in unlimited quantities, and worth as bullion 50 cents or less, can be made to pay debts as well as gold dollars. The Ohio platform, therefore, as it stands, may be so construed as to satisfy the most ardent advocate of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

A sound-money dollar is one which will not only pay 100 cents' worth of debts, but buy 100 cents' worth of property and of commodities. The workmen who earn daily or weekly wages do not usually have debts to pay, but expend the money they receive in buying food, fuel, and clothing. When they go to the grocery, or the baker's shop, or the dry goods store, the dollars they offer are not accepted at their debt-paying value, but at their value reckoned in the markets of the world. Purchasing power, and not debt-paying power, is the test of sound money, and we wish the Ohio sound-money Democrats had, in this respect, followed more closely the national platform of 1892.

The Flag and the Prisoner.

Is the Administration turning Jingo? It is now whispered that it will make a demand upon France for the release of WAL-LER and for a heavy indemnity.

The ground taken is that the ex-Consul was unjustly condemned by court martial, and that after a request for a copy of the court records of the evidence on which he was convicted and sentenced, no such records have been furnished to our Government. As to the indemnity, that would be a necessary result of imprisonment and of a confiscation of estates which could not be shown to be just.

Perhaps this rumor is based only upon a belief as to what the Administration will do at some indefinite future time. Certainly it has waited patiently and long for evidence which might have been sent from Madagascar and laid before Mr. EUSTIS months ago. had anything existed to justify the conduct of the court martial there.

Central American Union.

It has been reported from Guatemala that BARRIOS, the President of that republic, has made an alliance with Costa Rica to secure the union of the five Central American States, with Guatemala as dominant suler. The first step in the programme is to be the overthrow of the present Administration of Honduras and the reelaction of ex-President Soro, who will fevor the scheme.

ft is difficult to believe that any such project is seriously contemplated. That Con Rica would allow herself to be the cats naw of her powerful neighbor seems preposterous, and that both combined should then undertake to force Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador to take part in it seems likewise out of the question.

Of all persons the present President of Gratomala ought to be the last to enter upon such an undertaking, since his uncle, Gen. RUFINO BARRIOS, lost his life in an attempt not a whit less promising. Endesvoring to coerce the other States into a confederation, under the begemony of Gentemala, he began by invading Salvador. and in the first battle his army was defeated and he himself was killed.

There were two unsurmountable objections to that scheme, undertaken ten years ago, la the spring of 1885. One was its tendency to make Guatemala paramount in the proposed new federation, and the other, that it sought to accomplish its ends by force. Either objection would have proved foral, as was shown by the fact that after ward, when the same proposal of union was brought before the several States for peaceful and voluntary action, the fear was freely expressed that Guatemala, as the largest and most populous of them, would have an undue influence, and various devices were proposed for avoiding this result. The attainment by Gustemala of this dominant influence would have been far more probable had Gen. Bannios ten years ago complished his purpose by the sword.

In 1885 the Senate of the United States. with only seven negative votes, passed a resolution, offered by Mr. EDMUNDS, condenining the attempt of Bannos; and an of the resolution, on the ground that it was practically a declaration of war, was lost. Mexico was even more prompt and emphatic. President Diaz sent a telegram to Bannios declaring that "my Government will be obliged to take immediate action to prevent the execution of your threat against the sister nationalities of this continent." It turned out, as has been said, that Salvador was atrong enough to stop this ambitions project of the Dictator of Guatemaia; but had that not been the case, Mexl. co and our own country would undoubtedly

ing Guatemala the dominant influence. The overthrow of the present Government in Honduras, if effected through legitimate means by the friends of federation, would be unobjectionable. But a proposed secret alliance of Guatemala and Costa Rica in which covert help can be given to revolutionists, simply in the interest of Guatemala's influence, would presumably, even if successful, excite the antipathy of Nicaragua and Salvador.

If the union of the five Central American States, or, rather, their reunion, can be accomplished without revolutionary action, our country will welcome the attempt, as an additional guarantee not only of peace and harmony among them, but of increased power to resist a foreign enemy. When, more than seventy years ago, they separated from Mexico, they remained confederated for about sixteen years, and after they had formed separate Governments there was always more or less sentiment in favor of reunion. Twenty years ago Gen. RUFINO BARRIOS held a congress at his capital for the purpose of bring ing it about, but under so ambitious and unscrupulous a leader, the plan natu rally did not commend itself to the other States. Ten years later, believing that he could count on the support of Honduras under BOGRAN, its new President, he made the armed attempt already spoken of. It is a singular fact that, immediately after

to be accomplished by force. When ZAL DIVAR was overthrown, his successor MENENDEZ, was for federation. For three years the project seemed to flourish. In 1887 there was a conference in the city of Guatemala; the next year another in San José de Costa Rica: while in 1889, at San Salvador, the result of a formal con gress was a compact of confederation signed by the delegates of the five republics. How ever. Nicaragua and Costa Rica delayed or withheld their ratifications; and before the time appointed to choose a President, MEX-ENDEZ was overthrown in Salvador by EZE TA, who opposed federation, but has himsel since been deposed. Last year the project

BARRIOS was killed, ZALDIVAR, the Presi-

dent of Salvador, who had defeated him, re-

newed the project of reunion. of course no

was revived. The record of ten years shows, therefore not only with what jealousy and anxiety the project of federation is always regarded in some quarters, but also how it may be baffled by attempts to force it upon all the States by secret plotting or open violence. Whatever may be the degree of truth in the current report of the plans of the present ruler of Guatemala, it is certain that it will be far better not to attempt federation at all than to arrange to bring it about by any but the most fair and open means, in the equal interest of all the States, and as the result of a hearty common aim.

A Democrat of the Right Sort.

A candidate for American votes, JAMES E. CAMPBELL of Ohio, stands upon a plat form as broad as the continent, as strong as the nation's faith in its might and destiny and as beautiful as a sunrise over the mountains.

This platform was announced, by Mr. CAMPBELL just seven weeks ago to-day in a speech which he delivered before the ancient Society of Tammany in this town. The day was the Fourth of July, but the sentiments are good for every day in the year

" Let it be understood, once for all, that the Monno doctrine will never be abandoned. There are other American States besides Venezuela toward which every patriotic eye is turned, for whose people every natriotic heart is flaming. Our relations with Hawait. Nicaragua, and Cuba may be a subject now with which statesmanship and diplomacy must deal A due regard for international law may de mand of us in those cases present official neu trailty; but there is no law to prevent us from indulging our national sympathy with every move ment that tends toward human freedom, nor while demanding, and, if necessary, enforcing justice to Venezuela, also praying for stability to Hawaii, recompense to Nicaragua, and success to the patriots in Cuba. Neither is power lodged anywhere to darken our joyful anticipation of that happy day when, in peace and in honor, the flag of our country shall follow its manifest destiny no matter whereso

ever it may lead. "Let it be well known and understood that any attempt by a non-American nation to seize a foot of American soil will be treated as a declaration of war against the United States.

" It has become somewhat fashionable of late with a few citizens of unawakened patriotism to carp at those who believe that this country, as the originator and avowed champion of the Mosnoz doctrine, is th natural protector of weaker American States. He who takes high ground in favor of forcibly asserting this ancient principle, which JEFFERSON declared to be the most momentous since independence, is jeered at by hasty newspaper writers and facetiously dubbed a 'Jingo,' which is intended as a term of ridicule and disparagement. It is to be hoped, however, that those to whom this name is applied may live to see it no longer an epithet of at tempted opproblum, but a term of honor and respect; for, if to adhere to the Moxkok doctrine, which seeks to uphold the power and dignity of the United States of America, whether in peace or in war, makes one a 'Jingo,' then is every man such who loves his country,

her institutions, her people, and her flag." So great has been the revival of the patriotic spirit in this country, so powerful the reaction against the un-American policy recently conspicuous at Washington, that no man can be elected as President of the United States in 1896 who holds sentiments at variance with those which ex-Governor CAMPBELL thus forcibly expressed.

Certainly, a Democratic candidate for Governor of one of the greatest States of the American Union could put forth no better campaign document than this Fourth of July speech of James E. Campbell.

Our New Neighbor Over the Sea. We extend greetings to Cherbourg, which was put last month, by one of the steamship companies, in regular weekly communication with this city. There is only one Cherbourg, and it is instructive to have the queer old town within easy reach.

The harbors of New York and Cherbourg are among the finest of their respective types. But what a contrast they present? Engineering skill has done comparatively little to improve upon liberal nature that fitted our harbor to receive the shipping of the world. The port of Cherbourg, howamondment proposing to modify the terms ever, is a product of art. It cost many millions of dollars and seventy years of time to transform into a safe and commodious anchorage the open roadstead, exposed to the fury of the Channel storms. This stupendous breakwater, the costlicst in the world, is a monument of engineering failure and progress: for more than once it was knocked to pieces by overwhelming seas before the work was built that now defice

the fiercest storms. But the harbors of New York and Chercourg present a still greater contrast. The French port is one of France's chief places of naval construction. In its days of weak-

tered for the invasion of France. To-day the harbor is one of the most strongly fortifled places in the world. The hills, the shores, the rocky islands, the breakwater itself, bristle with every modern appliance of defence. Over three thousand cannon of heavy calibre are mounted in the twentyfour great forts and redoubts that occupy every point of vantage.

The traveller passes out of the Narrows leaving behind our antiquated earthworks and our three or four forts dismantled or in ruins. In a few days he comes into full view of that long sweep of fort-crowned breakwater, sees on every hand the thickest of stone battlements, and looks into the throats of hundreds of cannon. Impressive object lessons are our peaceful Narrows and

threatening Cherbourg. New York does not need to be a Cherbourg, but our coast defences hereabouts do need to assume a slightly more threatening aspect than they now present. Mr. TILDEN was right about most things, and he was right about this.

Are the New York Republicans Apathetic?

The Republicans of Philadelphia polled 139,000 votes for Governor HASTINGS in 1894, against 124,000 for Governor Mor-TON by the Republicans of New York city at the same election. At their primary elections on Tuesday last the Philadelphia Republicans cast 60,000 votes, a phenomenally large total even when it is considered that the QUAY-GILKESON contest attracted many Republicans of both factions to the polls. American voters, as a rule, are not partial to primary election contests, particularly in the large cities. The vote at the primary elections of either party averages only from five to ten per cent. of that party's voting strength.

The Republicans of New York city will have an opportunity of emulating the political activity of their Philadelphia brethren by getting out a large vote under the stimulus of the PLATT-BROOKFIELD controversy. There are 1.380 election districts in town. and in each of them the enrolled Republican voters have been invited to assemble on Tuesday, Sept. 10, between the hours of 7 and 9 in the evening, to elect delegates to their respective conventions, State, county, and district. It is to be a practical application of the principle of town meetings, for the action of each election district organization is to be separate and independent of the others. The voters of an election district can choose any representative whom they prefer, providing he is eligible, and each of the 1,379 other election districts has the same privilege. Theoretically at least, according to the purpose of the Committee of Thirty in agreeing upon this plan, a county convention thus organized is truly representative of the Republican voters of the town without the intervention of any bosses" or leaders.

Unfortunately, however, for theoretical notions in the field of practical politics in this municipality as elsewhere, an overwhelming majority of the Republican voters of New York city are indifferent as to the choice of delegates to a nominating convention. Judging from the experience of a year ago, when the election district system had its first trial, they will take no part in the preliminary contest. They know that it is not within the power of the Republicans in one election district, or even in one hundred election districts, to thwart the plan or break the slate of the leaders of the party They know, likewise, that all nominations, by whatever political agency brought about, are subject to the approving vote of a majority of the electors, or to the abstention of a sufficient number of the voters of one party to give victory to the other.

The practical result this year, therefore, is likely to be an insignificantly small vote at the New York city primaries of the Republican party on Sept. 10. Whatever may be the interest of voters at the outset of an important contest, turning upon new methods or revived methods of registering the honest sentiments of electors, control of the party machinery sooner or later falls into the hands of those who are willing to take upon themselves the toil, annovance, and expense necessary for the conduct of a political primary in New York. There are many reasons for believing that in the pres ent unsatisfactory condition of the Republi can party of this town consequent upon the administration of a Mayor who is neither a Republican nor a Democrat in the view o many of his party associates, the September primaries of the Republicans will be primaries in name only, "paper contests" with no substantial backing.

If as many as 12,000 electors, or ten per cent. of the Republican vote cast at the contest of a year ago, go to the polls on Sept 10 and declare their preferences for dele gates, the leaders of the Republican party in this county will have reason to be satisfied with the result. It will be rather better than they have now any good reason to expect. But such a total would make a very poor comparison with the figures re cently recorded in the city of Philadelphia. where only the Chairmanship of the Republican State Committee was involved, whereas on the result of this year's fight in New York will depend control of the State Senate for three years, and, it may be, the pe litical control of New York, the decisive State in the Presidential election of 1896.

Hessians?

A Madrid correspondent of the New York Herald recently had an interview with the Spanish Prime Minister, Canovas Del Castillo, and reported him as saying:

"The naval strength for the surveillance of th uban coast will soon comprise a total of furty cruisers. These, with the vessels already despatched our aid by the United States tiovernment, we trust will be found sufficient."

Is our navy regarded at Madrid as the auxiliary of Spain's fleet in the work of putting down the Cuban patriots? The Spanish Prime Minister's remark

sounds queer to American ears.

The Columbia and the Minneapolis were the forerunners of the great British cruisers, Powerful and Terrible, and now the French have a pair in contemplation that are designed, it is said, for 25 knots with natural draught. Their displacement is 8,500 tons, or more than the Columbia's, but much less than the Powerful's. As the liners and other merchantmen increase their speed, that of the so called "commerce destroyers" needs to be augmented. It is worth noting that the new French vesnols are to be driven with three screws, like the Dupuy de Lôme, the Augusta Victoria, and our own crack cruisers.

Let us profoundly hope that the misfor tunes of the Defender will all have ended when the golden month of September begins.

Seattle, whose ambition is to be "the Chicago of the Northwest," has begun a \$7,000, 000 waterway known as the Puget Sound and Lake Washington Ship Canal. The project has been under consideration forty years, and it starts with a local subscription of \$500,000.

also, it is to be 80 feet wide at the bottom and 28 feet deep at low tide, it becomes no little of an undertaking. Lake Washington, which is 20 miles jong, by from three to five broad, and from 50 to 75 feet deep, will then form a fine fresh-water haven for ships.

With the hundred or more American tourists, whose trunks went down with the Seaford in the British Channel on Tuesday, every other American who has travelled in Europe will sincerely sympathize. One of the chief motives for making the trip abroad is the buying of clothing and knick-knacks. and of these the major part are purchased. especially by women, in Paris. The unlucky passengers by the Seaford had just left Paris for London, on their way to embark for home, and now the entire fruit of their shopping excursion lies at the bottom of the Channel

According to Mr. CLEGHORN, the father of KAIULANI, whose prospects of reigning in Hawaii were rained by the performances of her wicked Aunt LILICOKALASI, the royalists there would rather have annexation than the present republic. The upholders of the Government also prefer annexation. Let both have patience and keep this goal in view, and no doubt they will get there before long.

In Secretary Monton's latest bulletin or general order to the employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry, we find this thoroughly disreditable passage:

"The inclusion of your entire force in the classified ervice readers this consummation casy of accomplishment. I therefore impress upon those charged with the supervision of others the necessity for set-

The accomplishment of a consummation What an example to the Animally Industrious who look up to the Hon. J. STERLING MORTON not only as their official chieftain, but also as their literary model and guide!

AMERICAN CONSULS AND AMERI-

A Sharp Criticism of Our Representatives

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is pleasant to learn from THE SUN's abstract of the last report of Mr. Claude Meeker, our Consul at Bradford, England, that "the United States consular service is held up to public view in England as a model which the English Governnent should copy." It is generally believed by the manufacturers and export merchants of Consuls are the most incompetent men sent abroad by any commercial nation. The consular reports are of little value for merchants. seeking foreign markets, simply because few

of our Consuls are business men. When William M. Evarts was Secretary of State he obtained the advice of several export merchants and manufacturers about the best methods of instructing Consuls how to prepare comprehensive and accurate reports of the foreign markets for our manufactures and agricultural products. When Secretary Evarts eceived the advice of his commercial friends

received the advice of his commercial friends he prepared instructions to Consuls, who soon thereafter prepared the reports which are commonly called "Consular olue books." For several years these reports were read by merchants, but as they found themselves obliged to search in two bushels of chaff for a grain of corn, they stopped reading them.

Our large export firms give no heed to the long-winded generalization of the horde of notified misfits who were foisted into the consular service during the incumbency of Secretary tiresham, for the reason that few of these Consular have been found qualified to give information about the kinds of goods adapted for the requirements of foreign trade.

We should send up-to-date business men to represent us in commercial countries. Commer-

represent us to commercial countries. Commer-cial travellers, a class of men in this country cial travellers, a class of men in this country, who are the intellectual superiors, sometimes, of members of the Cabinet, have received no recognition from this Administration, yet no body of men have done or are doing more for the prosperity of the country than the Knights of the Gripsack.

There is one Yankee Jingo commercial traveller in South Africa who, in the past six months, has sold three ship loads of our manufactured goods in that country, and he has write

months, has sold three ship loads of our manufactured goods in that country, and he has written valuable letters of advice to United States manufacturers, which will enable them to make special goods for that market, and employ 1,000 hands in making furniture, hardware, glass, brass, and jewelry for the prespectors towns in the South African gold country.

Another commercial traveler, now in India, read in The Sux during the past winter that the Japanese entertained friendly feelings for our people. He put the statement to a test by going to Japan with a sample trunk of silverware. In six weeks he sold \$150,000 worth, and then went to India, where he is booking large orders. He writes that the British Consuls are the best informed Consuls should, and that the orders. He writes that the British Consuls are the best informed Consuls abroad, and that they keep on file nearly all the principal daily and industrial newspapers of tireat. British in com-fortable rooms, where native merchants resort every steamer day to get the latest news about British manufactures. This American traveller reports that our Consuls are as a general thing men who have no knowledge of the manufac-tures of this country, and do not provide their rooms with our leading days and and added. rooms with our leading daily and industrial

newspapers.

If our Consuls as a body were the intellectual and commercially educated equals of the Br ish Consuls, we would be put in the way to gus ruple our exports of manufactured goods in fa-years.

(i) WILFRED PEARSE Buston, Aug. 22.

The New York Historical Society and Its

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEX NO. Can you tell me what benefit accrues to the New York Historical So-clety from its present attitude in shutting out the valuable collections which would prove instructive and amusing to the public at large, and I believe would kindle and enliven patriotic impulses.

Every healthy minded citizen of this glorious old town, and the whole country, delights in seeing just such societies as this hard at work buying and preserving books, paintings, &c. associated with our dead heroes and our past history. But the teeple den't want these objects locked up in vanits and holden out of sight, and, so far as the general cut of people goes, rendered absolutely inaccessible. They recognize that the seclety was a private club, and, of course, admit the members had a perfect right to set as they did, On the other hand, they point out, here is no longer any sense or necessity in conducting the society as a private institution, and the swiet's admitted as much when they appealed to the punite at large for funds for their new building. Then the recipie clinch their arguments with this important sentence.

"The society is preserving historical incomories that are ours as minch as theirs.

And when you have cleared up your mind with an after-diment cigar, there seems to be something in this statement. town, and the whole country, delights in seeing fust NEW YORK, Aug. 22.

The Theories and Woes of a Bicycle Pro-

To the Editor of The Sex-Sir: I notice a communtestion in your issue of Aug. 20 from Samuel Buel, ir, and have to remark that Mr. itsel must be a very nar-row minded man. Now, how long could a faily teacher stand being pulled around the room, and slammed against the wall and posts, and her shins all barked, and last, but not least, to have another pupil run head on against her and knock, both her and her pupil into s cocked hat? As for machines and coupling two a cocked hat? As for machines and coupling two wheels ingether, well, it is too silly to pay any attention to. Any leacher knows, that where there are two wheels coupled together as a machine the pupil does not get the balancing, and never would?

I am afraid that if Mr. B. nat a wife and wanted her to learn to ride the here, unraned, but slicin steed in the way he mentions, that she would come out with broken bours, and be forever a discouraged woman at seeing her slater accomplishing what a narrow minded man prevented her from makering.

Arw YORK, Aug. 22.

How The Sun Strikes Chleage.

To the Entrop of The Sex-Sec. The Sexeav Sex is finely principal of Sabbath papers, the conque non of free, intelligent opinion; the greatest, grandest exponent of advanced journalism, compared to whose pregnant paragraphs art others pair. Precise and soundly patriotic, its americal sugifies is at once unique and universal. W. J. Schas, M. D. Chicaso, Aug. 20.

Au Odd Republican Explanation of the

From the Schmaric Union.
The State tax is big this year because the Legislature last winter was made up largely of a lot of travel ling tramps who were blown into the Capitol by the rycione that struck this State.

Our Democratic friends are grieved because the State tax is about one-third more this year than it was last. They are without doubt worry that they had no show for some of the plunder. We concede funds, we simply spent them. The September number of Harper's Magazine con tains much entertaining reading matter, articles on

Arabia and the Eastern Question, on Central America, more Mautal Telegraphy from Mark Twain, personal recoiler tions of the struggle for German liberry by Mr. Poutiney Bigelow, and verse by Mr. Howells and Julian Hawthorns. There are also short stories by Julian have intervened. In the present case we have Cherbourg was a favorite gateway hear of picting with the view of giv- through which the armies of England en-

PI Y MARGALL SPEAKS OUT FOR

Plain Talk from the Spanish Statesman, Who Advises Spala to Grant Home Rule Without Delay to the Cuban Patriots.

From the Madrid Dan Quijote of July : We must endeavor to reestablish the principles of justice. No nation has the right to occupy territory inhabited by other men unless with their consent. Should a nation occupy it by force, the conquered can at all times fight against it till they drive it from their native and. No prescription is possible in this matter. Prescription does not apply, and can never apply, to the right to liberty and independence. Whenever it concerned our own existence,

have not we Spanlards always understood this so? For two centuries we fought for our independence against ancient Rome. The Cantabrians, the last to keep up the struggle, threw hemselves on their own swords, in order not to become slaves. For seven centuries we fought against the Arabs, who had spread from Tarifa to the Pyrenees in the space of three years. The prescriptive rights of centuries were of no avail to them against us. Spaniards, like ourselves, were the men of Granada and of Seville when we forced them to leave the land; they traced descent from ten generations and more of Spaniards. We did not lay down our arms till we had driven them from our shores, and in Malaga we carried our cruelty to the point of stripping them of the gold and jewels that might have alleviated the miseries of exile.

Is it right that we, who acted in this manner. should now call those men bandits who rise to defend their independence against us? For the same deeds and the same cause shall they across the water be called outlaws while those in Spain we deem heroes? As heroes likewise are they esteemed throughout America and all the world, who in the first third of this century drove us out of Mexico, of Guatemala, of Colom-

bia, of Ecuador, of Peru, and of Chill. Let us be just to the men who to-day are fighting against us in Cuba. We ought long ago to have granted them the autonomy to which they have an undeniable right; we should have kept them united to the peninsula by the single tie of common interests, national and international. How much blood and treasure would have been spared by such a course! We were urged to it by reason, by right, by our self-interest, by the thought of the vast colonial empire we have lost. Unfortunately, for nations even more than for individuals, the force of habit is irresistible. Nothing could make us give up our old policy, a policy discredited by disaster to ourselves and to others.

and ours alone. We have before us the imperative duty of repairing our mistake and putting a stop to the war. The war of 1868 lasted ten years, and we could only make an end of it by a compromise. We then gave to the Cubans the rights and liberties which Puerto Rico already enjoyed. The compromise with which we shall have to terminate the present war, if Cuba does not prove stronger than we, let us make it now, while we are still the more powerful and our generosity cannot be branded as weakness. Seventeen years ago we gave them freedom; let us now give them autonomy. Let us make them masters and arbiters of their own destinies. Let us leave them to rule themselves in all matters pertaining to their internal life. political, administrative, and economic. And that our generosity may be better appreciated. let us help them to pass from subjection to self-rule, without disturbance, without noise, without bloodshed. Against such conduct the sentiment of patri-

tism is invoked. But above the idea of country rises that of humanity, and above both that of justice. Cuba is the grave of our youth in these deplorable wars. Our soldiers perish there by thousands, some victims of the climate, others of the lead and steel of the enemy. The greater part are dragged there by force, and must fight for a cause that is distasteful to them. It is the height of inhumanity not to find a means of sparing the blood of these men It is irritating to read and to hear, day after day, that it is necessary to send to Cuba regiment on regiment, in order to make an end of the rebels and to leave the sovereignty of the nation firmly planted and established. If their patriotism is not false, those who say such things should join with their cons the vanguard of the army. It is easy to stay at home and send others to slaughter; it is easy above all to know nothing of the war, save through the narratives of the battles, read in winter by the table lamp and in summer in the shade of the public parks.

The sovereignty of the nation! Must the nation, to be sovereign, drain the life of the groups composing it? Does its sovereignty necessarily carry with it the slavery of the colonies? Its sovereignty is limited to the national interests. It must be confined to a form country and the colonies to exist.

Our national pride and the country's honor are also called in as reasons for continuing the As though it were a shame for a nation to grant what is justly due, as if honor would not uffer more by keeping on with the war and being beaten. Was it a small affront for us to ratify in Mexico, by the peace of Cordoba, the plan of Iguala, and in Peru to sign the shameful capitulation of Ayencho? The war will aggravate our already desperate economic situation. It is not yet three months since it began, public from its building? This society owns many and it has already cost us \$7,000,000. In the estimates, made before the war broke out, a deficit of 6,000,000 pesetas was foreseen, and we all know how these deficits grow when the accounts are settled. Calculate what our deficit will be at the end of the next economic year if the war continues. F. Pi v Massail.

JESUS NOE'S HEIRS.

A Lawsuit Involving the Title to a Large Portion of San Francisco. From the San Francisco Chronicle

Suit has been begun in the Supertor Court by the ters of Jesus Noe to quiet little to what was known in 1848 as the Noe rancho, covering a large portion of the city and county of San Francisco, and subracing among others, the Almshouse tract, the House of B-foge tract, the San Miguel tract, and the individual dings of over 7,000 householders and tenants.

This claim seems to be based upon an affected mis interpretation of the Spanish law regarding commu-nity property, that is, that the American courts, after the conquest of California did not recognize to its full extent that provision of the Spanish law which gave the wife one half of the community property, free from testamentary disposition by the nusband. But even admitting that law to apply to the case under consideration, why have the hetrs of Jeans No waited until the year 1860 to assert their claims? If one of the plaintiffs be a sen of Jesus Nor, he must have been of age for many years. for from than to 1805 is forty-seven years, and during that period the statute of limitations as to real estate actions has run nearly ten times, during all which period the courts have been open to hear and determine such claims, This is not the first claim of the sort to San Fran co lands based on Spanish or Mexican grants. The unit Clerk's societs and pinconholes are stuffed with papers in suits of like nature, but no case can be

found, we venture to say, where there has been a ican law generally, is opposed to the claims of one who sleeps upon his rights, if rights he have, and the sleeps of the statute of limitations has been interposed, time and again, as a shield for those who have bought, occupied, and improved in good faith, and without regard to some shadowy title which may run back to the spanish occupation of California, or

No Bry Sun Bays.

Lyon the Circuland World. A New York St S and a New York Sunday are two quite different affairs. One at least is not dry.

Acute Lieptomania. From the Indianapolis Journal.

"When I was in India," said the man who had aveiled, "the native theyes adde the shoets from the me while I slept, and I never adde the shoets from the me while I slept, and I never knew it." "Yes, and when I was in the Sorthwest during the som, said the man who will inversibility that Amer a can be outdone, "I had to seep in a room where were were four real estate agents, and one of them one a percus plaster from my back without awakengmen."

From the Indianagolie Journal. "When was it," asked the inquisitive boarder, "that cattle were used as money." I think, "said the Cheerful Idea, "that it was about the time when the Popes began insuling build."

AFFAIRS OF THE ARMY.

Servants and Rations for Officers-Recruiting Stations-Morter Carriages,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22,-A noteworthy recom mendation made by Commissary-General Morgan is that each officer of the army shall have furnished to him both rations and a servant, and the commanding officer of a force of four companies or more two servants, when "in the field or on board transports," The servants, in such cases, would also have rations supplied to them. The old custom was to make such allowances, but that was when the pay was much smaller; and the present system of pay was established with a view to having officers supply their own servants and rations instead. It will therefore be made an objection to the proposed plan that it is equivalent to an addition of pay t would really, however, in the form proposed, be an addition only to pay in field service. But it is not probable that Congress will act on the suggestion, at least unless it should be approved by Secretary Lamont. During the civil war the " pay proper," as it was called, of a Captain not mounted, for example, was \$60 a month, while his allowances for a servant and for tions brought the total to \$117.50. Afterwi-it was increased to \$150 a month, in lieu of lowances. This was evidently a great advan-and accordingly it does not seem likely it Congress will be willing to retain the pay and yet grant servants and rations for

field service.

Among the recruiting stations likely to disappear are those at Washington D. C., Newark, N. J., Springfield, Mass., and several at the West, while the single addition contemplated is at Richmond. Va. The general disposition is to reduce the total number to about a score, at he recentling now done at Washington can

West; while the single addition contemplated is at Richmond. Va. The general disposition is to reduce the total number to about a score, and the recruiting now done at Washington can be transferred to the Barracks or to Fort Myer. The success of recruiting at Lynchburg, however, has seemed to justify the opening of an additional station at Richmond.

It is doubtful whether, after all, an artillery garrison will be established at Sitka. The tours of Gien. Senofield and the Secretary of Warto the far Northwest have given a boom to that quarter which may result in doing something more for the defences of Fuget Sound, but there is so little to defend at Sitka that it would seem a waste of forces needed elsewhere to place a garrison there. No enemy bent on waging hostilities of consequence would be likely to make a diversion in that region, while the police duties in the lack of roads are best performed by naval and revenue forces, which can go by boat from point to point. Hence the limits has been habitually stationed there. After adequate artillery garrisons have been supplied to other points, Sitka may take its turn.

The revision effected in the manual of arms has already called out some expressions of approval, and it seems probable that the general sentiment of the army will regard it as an improvement.

The degree of success achieved by the Spiller

provement.
The degree of success achieved by the Spiller

The degree of success achieved by the Spliter 12-inch mortar carriage this week at Sangy Hook is gratifying, as it tends to add to the efficiency of a prominent feature of the coast armament. Hundreds of these mortars are included in the programme of defence, and the fact that, with the new carriage, a mortar may be fired at all elevations, from horizontal up to be fired at all elevations, from horizontal up to 75 degrees, and that ten rounds can be fired in less than 22% minutes, the recoil being taken up by compressed air, shows how constant the fire could be from several groups of mortars.

THE INJURY TO THE COLUMBIA. A Court of Inquiry to Determine Who Was

Responsible for Her Careless Docking. WASHINGTON, Aug. 02. Acting Secretary McAdoo of the Navy Department took action to-day with regard to the recent careless docking of the cruiser Columbia at Southampton, England, by appointing a court of inquiry to investigate the circumstances surrounding the docking and to determine who is responsible for the damage resulting from the manner in which it was conducted. The court will meet at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Tuesday next Aug. 27. Its members are Rear Admiral John G. Walker, Capt. Albert Kautz, and Capt. Frederick Rodgers, with Lieut, Herbert L. Braper, United States Marine Corps, as Judge Advocate.

Mr. McAdoc's determination to appoint the court was reached to-day soon after the receipt of a communication from Capt, George W.

of a communication from Capt, theorge W. Sumber, the commander of the Columbia, sent in response to a letter from Mr. McAnox calling on him for an explanation of certain matters connected with the docking. Capt. Summer's statements were unsatisfactory, and the appointment of the ecourt followed.

When the columbia went to Southampton recently, on her return from the festivities at kiel, she was placed in a private dry dock in order that her hull might be thoroughly cleaned, preparatory to a speed trial which the Navy Department wanted her to make from Southampton to New York.

The docking was accomplished without the exercise of due cantlen. Keel blocks that had been mashed and were unfit for receiving the Columbia's flat keel were used, and 120 feet of the forward part of the ship were without any support whatever. The Columbia was left in the perious sosition with every opportunity for straining and weakening her structure, and after twenty-four hours orders were given to food the dock in order to save her from permanent injury. That the injuries sustained did straining and weakening her structure, a stret twenty-four hours orders were given flood the dock in order to save her from pern nent injury. That the injuries sustained o not interfere with the Columbia's wonder powers of speed was indicated by the to precedented run which she made acr the Atlantic to New York. Under orders fr the Navy Department, the vessol was ag-placed in dry dock at the Brooklyn. Navy Yathe Atlantic to New York. Under orders again blaced in dry dock at the Brooklyh Navy Yard, where a board of naval officers examined her, They reported many minor injuries, but found to atlantic workness. Their findings, howwhere a board of naval officers examined her. They reported many minor injuries, but found no structural weakness. Their findings, however, indicated that gross carclessness marked the docking at southampton, although no person was directly accused, and Capt. Sumner, who is primarily responsible for the care and safety of his vessel, was accordingly asked to explain certain matters mentioned in the report of the Board. The explanation was called for last Naturday and Capt. Sumner's answer was received at the Navy Department this morning.

THE PORT ROYAL DRY DOCK. Some Bredging Required Before the Battle

Ships Can Use It. Washington, Aug. 22.-A semi-official report regarding the test of the new Port Royal dry dock, received at the Navy Department to-day, indicates that the contractors may be called on to strengthen the end containing the gates before the dock is finally accepted. The bottom of the dock is reported as all right, but the gate

the dock is reported as all right, but the gate ends may require bracing.

Now that the dock is practically ready for use the question arises as to the depth of water over the bar in front of it. The indiana, one of the vessels which it was intended the dock should accommodate, will draw when loaded some twenty-two or twenty-three feet of water. Not more than iswenty-three feet on the bar at high tide can be depended on, and some dredging will have to be done before deep draught ships can safely use the dock.

LIBERTY POLE NEEDS FLAGS. The National Ensign at Navesink High-

Keeper Thompson of the twin lighthouse at the Navesink Highlands, who, by order of the Government, has charge of the floating of the flag from the national liberty pole at that point, has notified the committee in charge that his flag will last but a few days. The national liberty pole was creeted at Navesink Highlands by contributions and the flag first floated from it as the navies of the world assembled in this harbor for the columbian anniversary and

harbor for the Columbian antiversary and naval parade.

The first set of flags was the gift of the members of the Lyceum League of America, a literary society of young men. The second set of flags was received from the members of the New York Chamber of Commerce. The third set of flags is now wanted. They must be of different sizes, so as to meet varying conditions of the wind, and the estimated cost is \$142.50. Those descripts to contribute can send their contribute. desiring to contribute can send their contribu-tions to the Columbian Liberty Bell Committee, 12 East Twenty-third street, New York, Post Office bex 75, and acknowledgment will be made through the newspapers.

They Don't Know What to Make of the Foothiller.

From the Padade/phin From
New York, Aug. 20 - it is just beginning to occur to
some of the politicians here that Mr. Whitney in his recent interview may have been purposely echaing a sentiment attered three years ago in things by sentiment attered three years ago in Cheage by fourth Coarty says and the proving all events. Be positive an alternative allowed in the series and the series at the series are series, and the series are series, does not appear upon first reading. Bourke to keep the series, facult a stormy was in that Done craite Convention, declared that creaver the claim uponed. It is not series and uponed the series and have determined the series and have declared the series for the family named Swan he would tell them when the series carries convention, declared that creaver the claim and the series are series from the family named the place of the year are series. may depend for its validity upon the sign manual and of some Mexican Governor of the province of of the year excepting election day, and that epigram s to this day often repeated here. Mr. Whitney de-clares in the Bar Harbor interview. "that Mr. clave and to now very popular with the masses, probably has included their special them their any other man in his party, and that in the most twelve no other

the golder to grow in public externi-At first these comments were taken acree, also here but now, and at the suggestion of a leading lam-many Democrat, it seems as frough Mr. Whitery that have had the same thought in his mind when he thus spoke that Bourke Cockran did, when in blunt sp-gram be declared that Mr. Cloveland was popular every day in the year excepting on election day. At all events, the politicians are now pushing the earlier opinion uttered by Mr. Whitney's friends against the latter one spoken by himself.

POURETED WARING'S RESOLUTION.

The Mayor Postpones One More Conflict etween Colonel and Comptroller

Some weeks ago Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring asked that authority be given him to use the foot of Wolf street, on the Harlem River near High Bridge, for a dump, thereby saving the time necessary for the carts to go from that part of town down to the Seventy-ninth street dump. The cost of the new dump was estimated at \$18,000.

The matter was referred to the Comptrol or for consideration, and as he has been away on his vacation most of the time, and is still out of town, he has as yet made no report. Yesterday Col. Waring brought to the meeting of the Board of Estimate a resolution which, if pussed, would have given him the right to construct the dump whether the Comptroller liked it or no He gave the resolution to the Mayor, and the Mayor called him and the Deputy Comptrol aside to talk it over. Mr. Storrs protested that there was no unnecessary delay in the matter and that for the Board to pass such a resolution in the absence of the Comptroller would be most discourtesus, and he would vote against a Col. Waring on his part, repeated his since ment that the Comptroller was seeking only to embarrass him and had had ample time to re-

embarrass him and had had ample time to report.

Mayor Strong pocketed the resolution withe out presenting it to the Board.

Col. Waring was not so confident yesterday that the salaries of his secretaries, Mr. Blunt and Mrs. Boome, for July and August would ever be paid.

"Hasn't the Corporation Counsel said vig were in the right?" he was asked.

"Yes," answered the Colonel with a smills, the did say so, but he's pretty shary about it, and though the Comptroller would be obliged to pay the money on a written opinion from his Corporation Counsel, he may not get it. We shall have to wait until Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean returns in September, for he knows the most about it. Until then matters will remain in statu quo."

SWEEPERS TO KEEP THEIR BELTS. Waring Says the Personal Mardship Is Not So Very Great.

Some days ago Hiland Flowers, who used to be the Milholland leader in the old Twenty. third district, gave out a letter he was going to send to Col. Waring protesting against what he called the "French cook's" uniform of the street sweepers. Yesterday the Colonel gave him his answer, as follows:

I have your letter of Aug. 21, and I have noted with interest the active part you have taken in at-tempting to secure such a modification of the rules of this department concerning uniforms as would cause them to conform to your ideas.

I have great respect for this zeal, and for the notive which doubtless stimulates it. At the same time you must recognize the fact that what I have done in you must recognize the fact that what I have done in my official capacity. I have done according to my idea of propriety. The order that men must wear their coats futtoned and their betts buckled will not be modified, nor will its enforcement be relaxed.

As a matter of prisonal argument, permit me to car that I have myself done a good deal of arduous work under a hot Southern sun, summer after summer, with a buttoned coat and a buckled belt, loaded with a have my abre; also that I remember very well that when the Norfolk jacket was in fashion hot weather no sooner came than every young damly in lown its clouding my self, donned a closed blouse fastened with a belt. a belt.

In my opinion, your sympathy is entirely misplaced, and the advantages of the exaction of proper concernity to the rules concerning uniforms are so great that I am obliged to say there is no prespect of my changing my regulations. Very respectfully,

Goo. E. Wantso, Jr., Commissioner.

ISM REPRESENTATION.

Its Advocates to Have a Conference in Saratoga Next Tuesday. The advocates of proportional representation

legislative bodies will hold a conference in Saratoga on Tuesday, Aug. 27. To those unenlightened ones who have no idea of the meaning of the words "proportional representation" an explanation is due. Briefly stated, the meaning is that Prohibitionists, Mugwumps, Socialists, Anarchists and all other groups of political thinkers who are in a hopeless minority and can never expect to secure representation in Congress, the Legislature, or an Aldermanic

Congress, the Legislature, or an Aldermanic Board by the usual method—that is, by naming a candidate who will get a majority or plurality vote at an election—shall yet be entitled to choose a representative to those legislative bodies to talk for them.

The best means of bringing about this condition of things will be the subject of discussion at the coming conference. This conference will be held under the auspices of the Proportional Representation Society, of which Simon Sterne of this city, a member of the defunct Committee of Seventy, is the President. William Dudley Foulke of Indiana is another advocate of the per political departure who has interested new political departure who has interested himself in the arrangements for the conference

BEHRING SEA SEALS.

The Canadian Scalers Say They Are Still QUEREC, Aug. 32.-The Canadian authorities

have received reports from returned Canadian pression that the seals in the Behring Sea are now practically extinct. It is admitted that the past season has been an exceedingly poor one scalers, but this is almost entirely attribute by the scalers to the exceptionally unfavorable weather experienced by them in the earlier part of the season, which rendered it almost imposible to bunt the seal. Their reports entire disprove the impression sought to be convered by the newspaper organs of the Canadian trovby the newspaper organs of the Canadian (overnment that the seals in Behring Soa are beiggapidly exterminated by American scalers. Had the conditions of the weather been otherwise, there can now be no longer any doubt that the scalers. If Canadian scalers are to be believed, would have met with their usual success, several of the British Columbia scalers agree that on their return from the north they met with large herds of scals which they were debarred from hunting or account of the close.

debarred from hunting on account of the close season.

Another fact is given by the sealers to dis-1894 was the largest yet recorded, and so com-paratively few of the herds hunted are ever killed that the hunters declare it obvious that seals could not have been taken in such abuli-dance as they were last year, unless they were there in still greater abundance.

Two Gentlemen and a Wheel.

Lawver L. L. Harris has lost all faith in humatity also a brand-new bleycle.
Yesterday morning the attorney was engaged to defend a professional borrower before Justice Richardsol at the Armory Police Court. In order to assure himself that no one could take liberties with his "bike" while conducting the case. Mr. Harris wheeled it into the general office and leaned it against the steam pipes. Then he tied a placard on the wheel as follows:

This bicycle is the property of a legal gentleman, who will be back in 20 minutes.

Mr. Harris then entered the court room, and, after expounding the statute and pawing the air for half an hour, lost his case and his fee.

After pocketing his pride in lieu of his fee the attorney returned to the office, but his "bike" was gone. In its place was another placard, upon which were these words:

Mr. Harris swore inwardly and bow of ardy, filed complaints with complaints with an and hen swore out a warrant for John 1995

Harrowed Up Gold Worth \$20,000.

From the Charage Invite Into Dimonals, Mich. Aug. 19. Lewis Petter asceriained to-day that Frank Leashurs and August A. Fox had due up a quantity of gold fresh his orchard. Loushury while at worse a side hill on Potter's farm, four unlessess here, turned out with a drag a box filled with a drag a bo nore, turned out with a draw as a second progress and quartz and a little sack of the first progress and for went at might be a first progress of the firs

Inhman was there. Lewis Potter purchased the farm of forty accessive years ago. The Lansing bank officials say there is over \$00,000 in gold in the find.

Killed by a Yellow darket.

2 cm. the Philadelphia B Brilliports, Pa. Aug. 10. A vellow has it to day stung John Horner upon the dry while he was working in a field on my farm. That we is o closs this morning, and immediately the hp began to swell. Horner suffering as full pa-fle grow worse rapidly until 5 o'closs, when us expired.

Pure Cussedness in the West,

From the Grand Empire Removal.

The wretch at Holland was is plugging up the hapicles in fire manth boxes will be ignified if chamble.